

FIG. 1

FIG. 2 is a perspective view of the device 10, showing the housing 12, the display 14, the keypad 16, and the antenna 18. The device 10 is shown in a closed position, with the display 14 and keypad 16 hidden within the housing 12. The antenna 18 is shown extending from the housing 12.

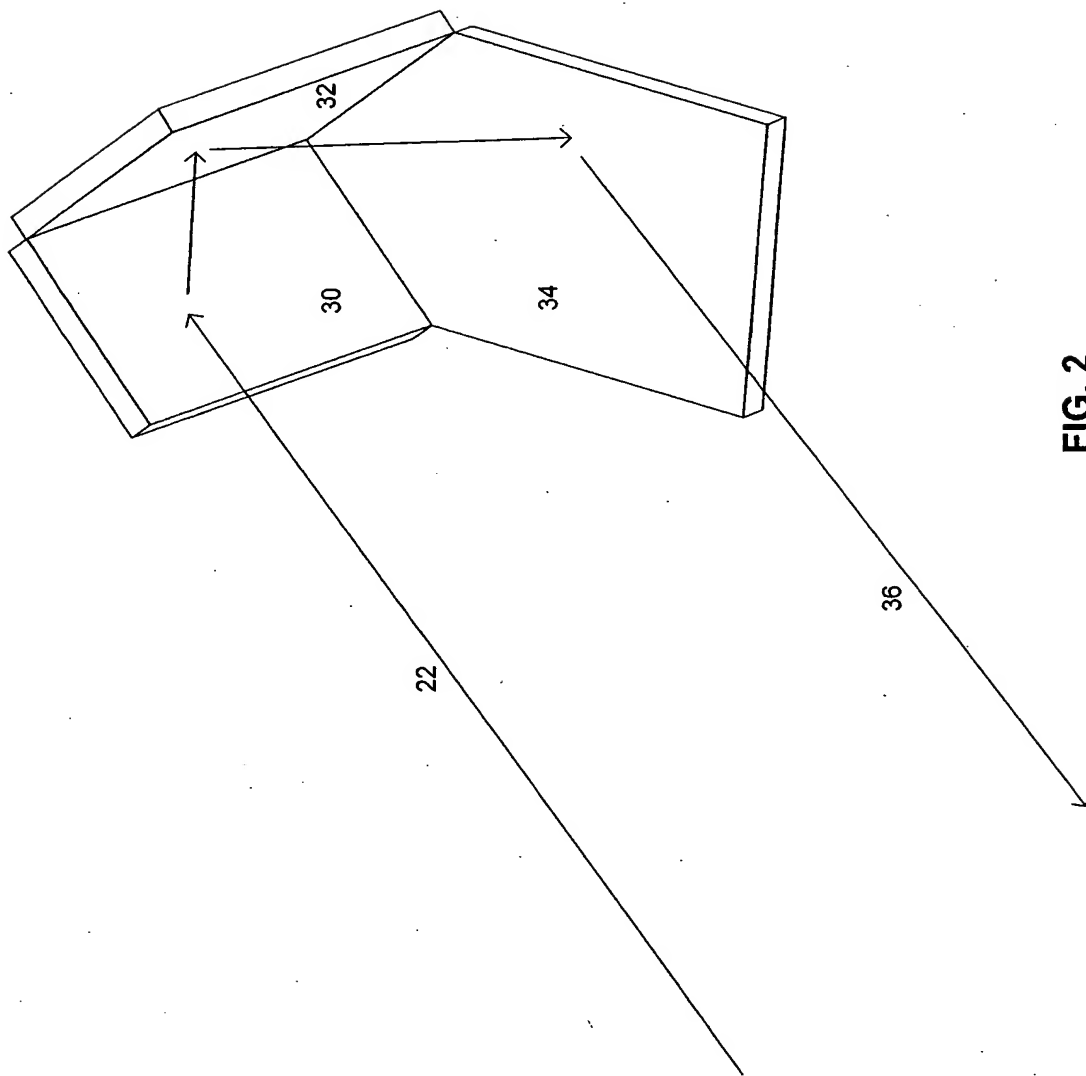
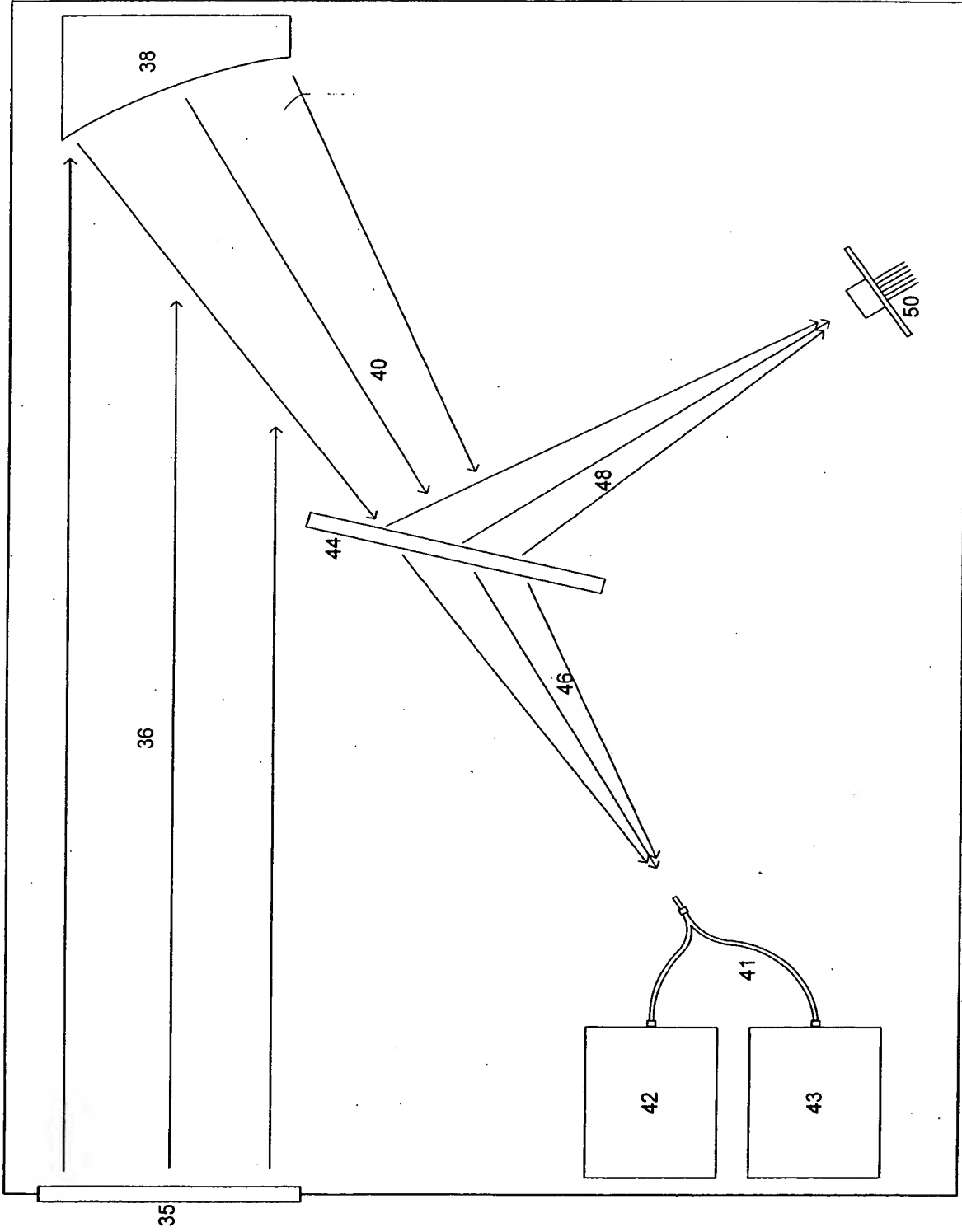


FIG. 2

FIG. 3 is a schematic diagram of a system for measuring the distance between a target and a sensor. The system includes a sensor 35, a target 38, a sensor 42, a sensor 43, a sensor 44, a sensor 46, a sensor 48, a sensor 50, and a sensor 51. The sensor 35 is located at the bottom left of the diagram. The target 38 is located at the top left of the diagram. The sensor 42 and 43 are located at the bottom right of the diagram. The sensor 44 is located in the center of the diagram. The sensor 46 and 48 are located to the right of the sensor 44. The sensor 50 is located at the top right of the diagram. The sensor 51 is located at the bottom right of the diagram. The diagram shows the paths of light or sound waves between the sensors and the target.



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FIG. 3

FIG. 4 is a top view of a circular device 16. The device 16 includes a central circular feature 19. Surrounding the central feature 19 are six identical, wedge-shaped segments 60. Each segment 60 is filled with a dense, stippled pattern. The segments 60 are arranged in a circular pattern around the central feature 19. A small circle 56 is located on the outer edge of the device 16, and a rectangular feature 58 is positioned near the top of the device 16.

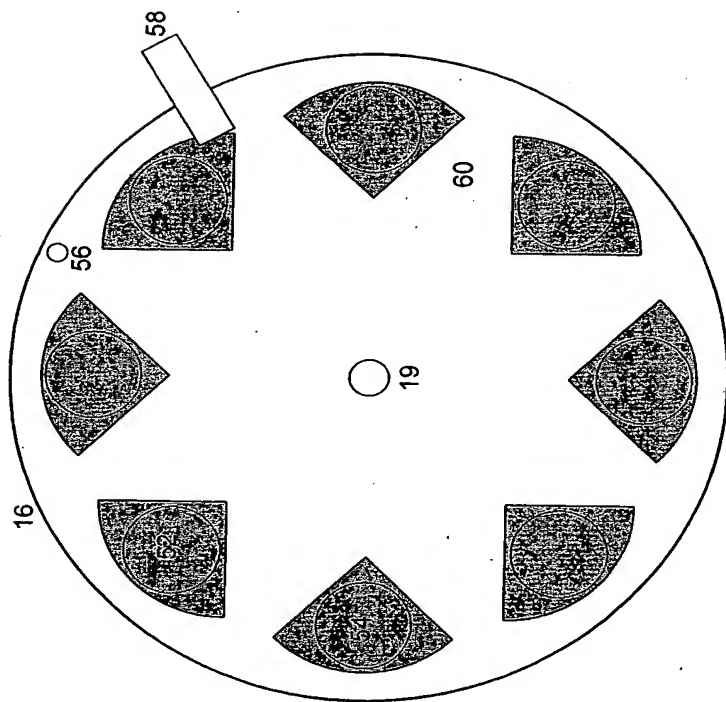


FIG. 4

FIG. 6 is a block diagram of a system 100 for detecting a remote detector 96. The system 100 includes a detection unit 90, a processor 92, a memory 106, a transmitter 112, a display 110, and a receiver 105. The detection unit 90 is connected to the processor 92, which is connected to the memory 106. The memory 106 is connected to the transmitter 112. The display 110 is connected to the processor 92. The receiver 105 is connected to the processor 92. The remote detector 96 is connected to the system 100 via a communication link 100.

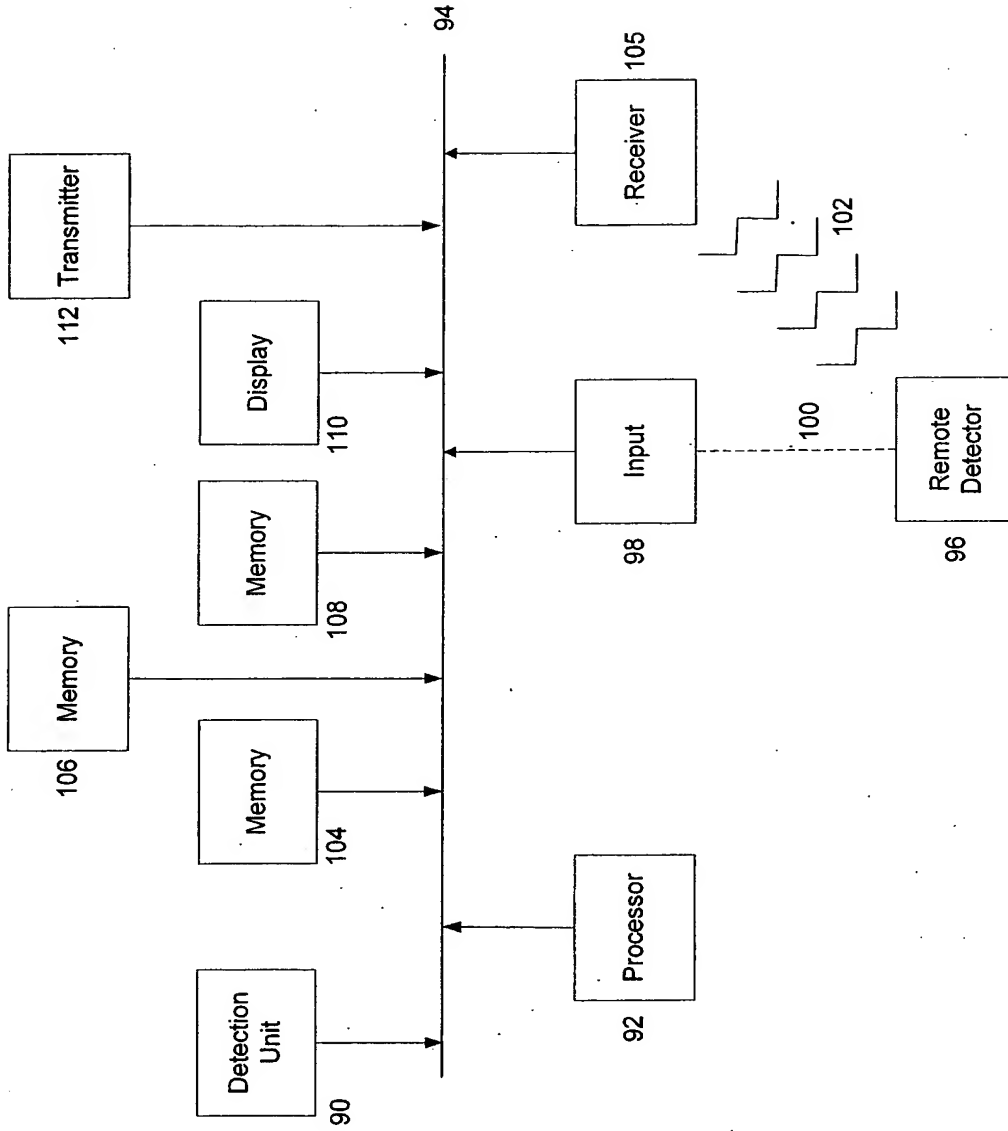


FIG. 6

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04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04
05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05
06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06
07	07	07	07	07	07	07	07
08	08	08	08	08	08	08	08
09	09	09	09	09	09	09	09
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52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
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56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
57	57	57	57	57			

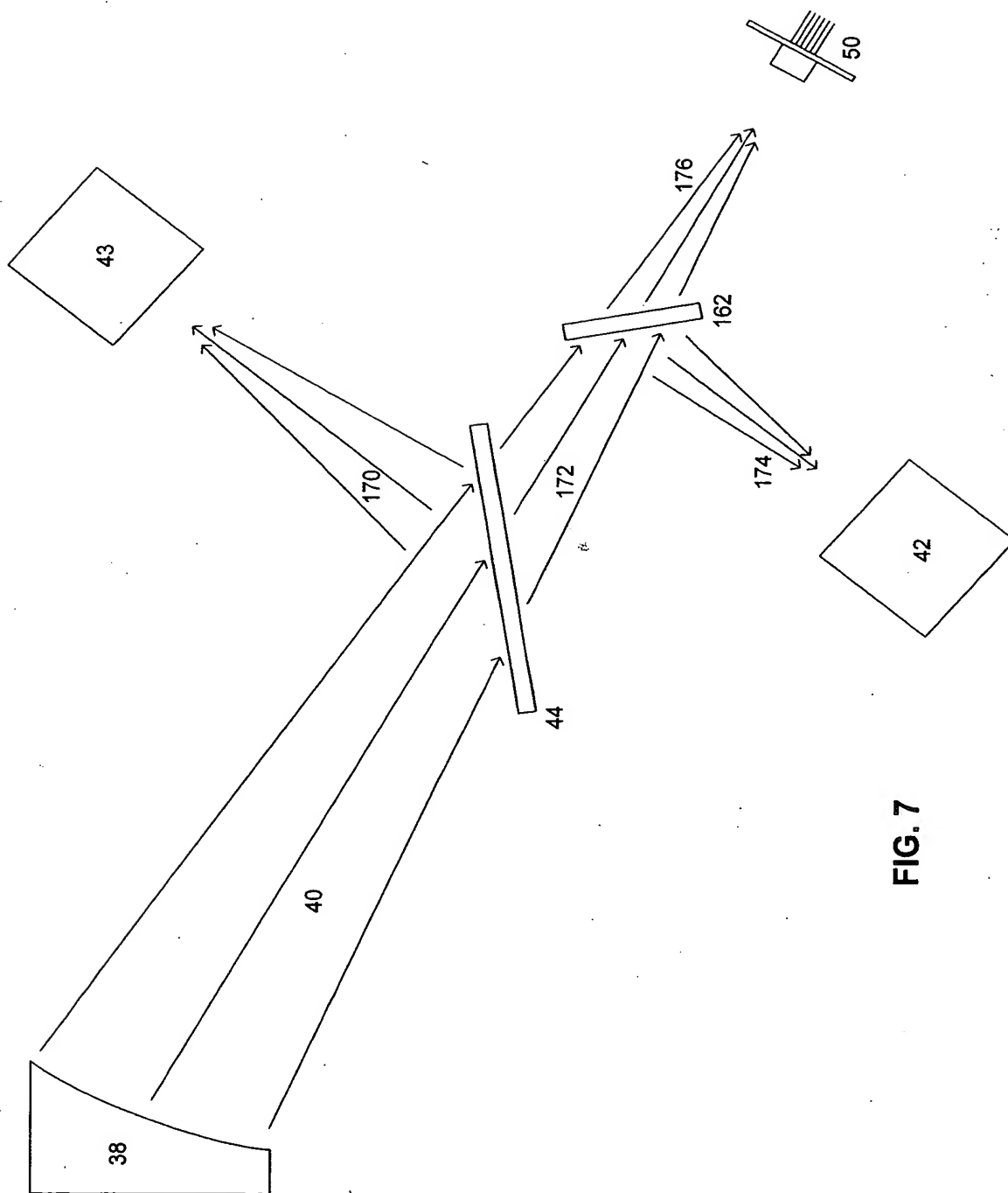


FIG. 8 is a schematic diagram of a light source 204 positioned at the center of a curved surface 200. The light source 204 emits light rays 202 that reflect off the curved surface 200 and converge at a focal point 208. The distance from the light source 204 to the focal point 208 is labeled 210. A dashed line 206 indicates the optical axis.

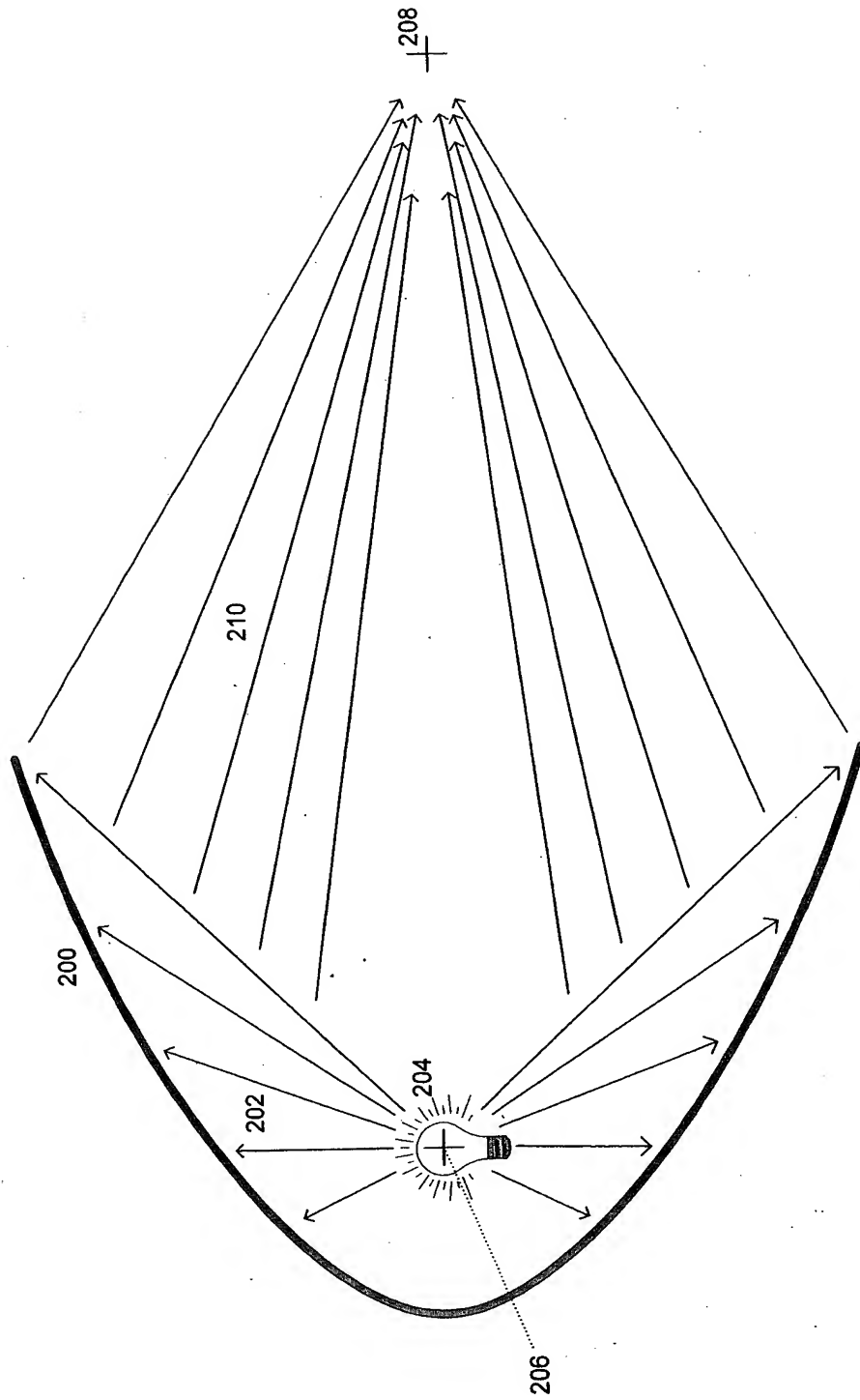
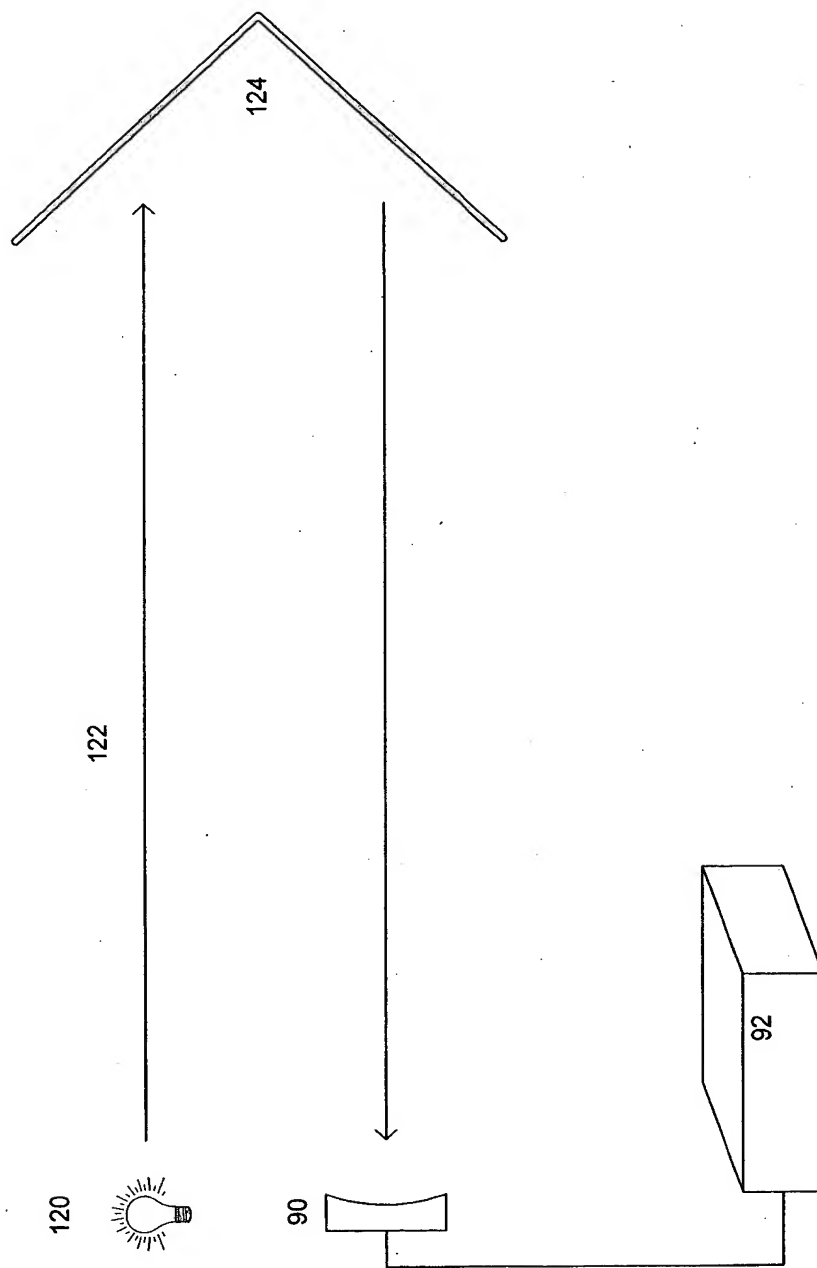


FIG. 8



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FIG. 10 is a schematic diagram of a lighting system 90. The system includes a light source 120, a first reflector 130, a second reflector 136, and a light fixture 90. The light source 120 is positioned above the first reflector 130 and the second reflector 136. The first reflector 130 is a curved surface that reflects light from the light source 120. The second reflector 136 is a curved surface that reflects light from the light source 120. The light fixture 90 is positioned below the second reflector 136 and receives light from the second reflector 136. The diagram shows light rays 128 and 138 originating from the light source 120 and reflecting off the first reflector 130 and the second reflector 136, respectively. The light rays 128 and 138 are shown as arrows pointing from the light source 120 to the first reflector 130 and the second reflector 136, respectively. The light rays 132 and 134 are shown as arrows pointing from the first reflector 130 and the second reflector 136, respectively, towards the light fixture 90. The light fixture 90 is shown as a rectangular shape with a curved top edge. The diagram is labeled with reference numerals 90, 120, 124, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, and 138.

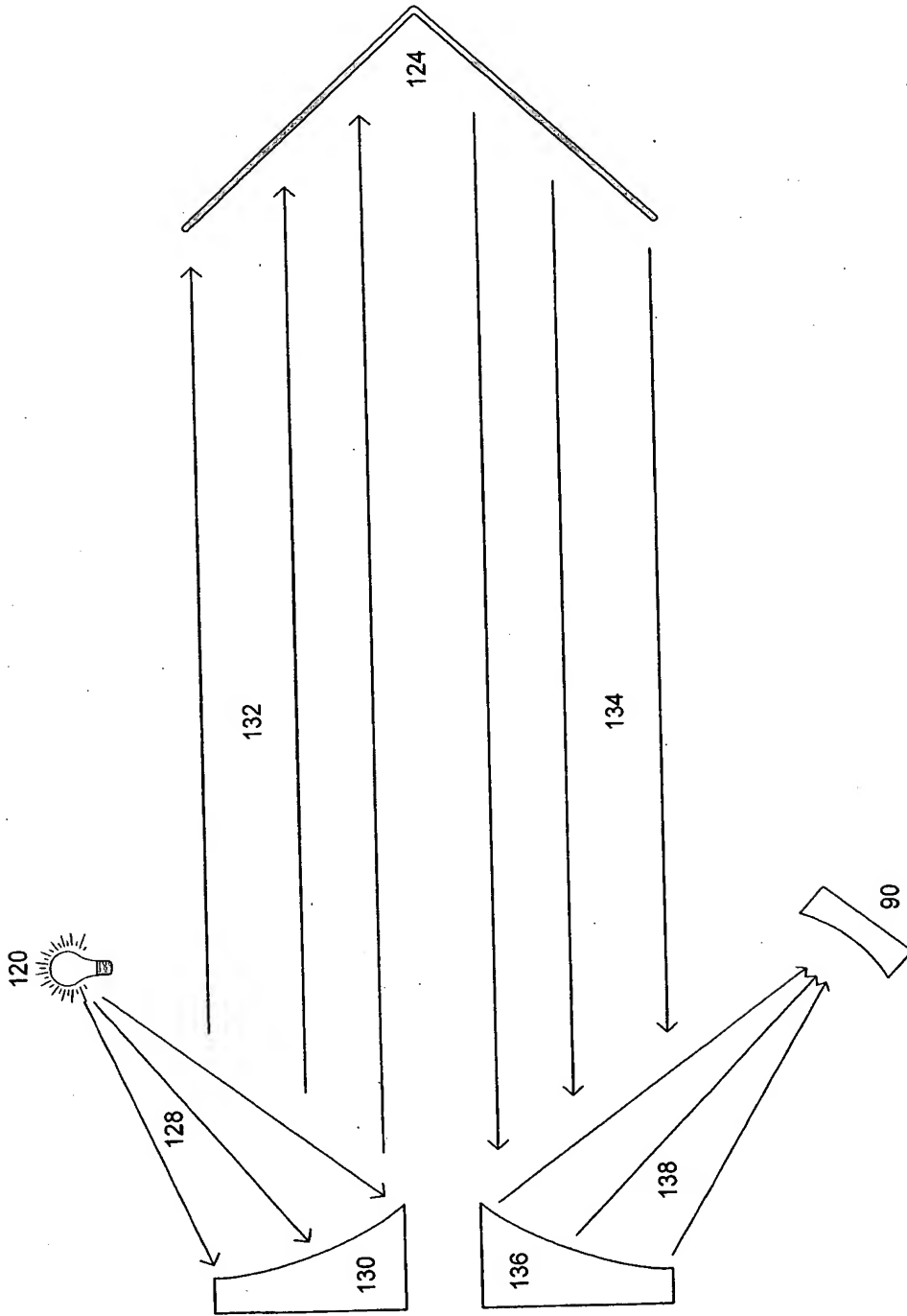


FIG. 10

FIG. 11 is a schematic diagram of a light source 184 positioned at the center of a curved surface 180. The light source 184 emits light rays 182 in all directions. The light rays 182 are reflected by the curved surface 180 and exit the surface 180 as parallel rays 188. A dashed line 190 represents the optical axis of the system.

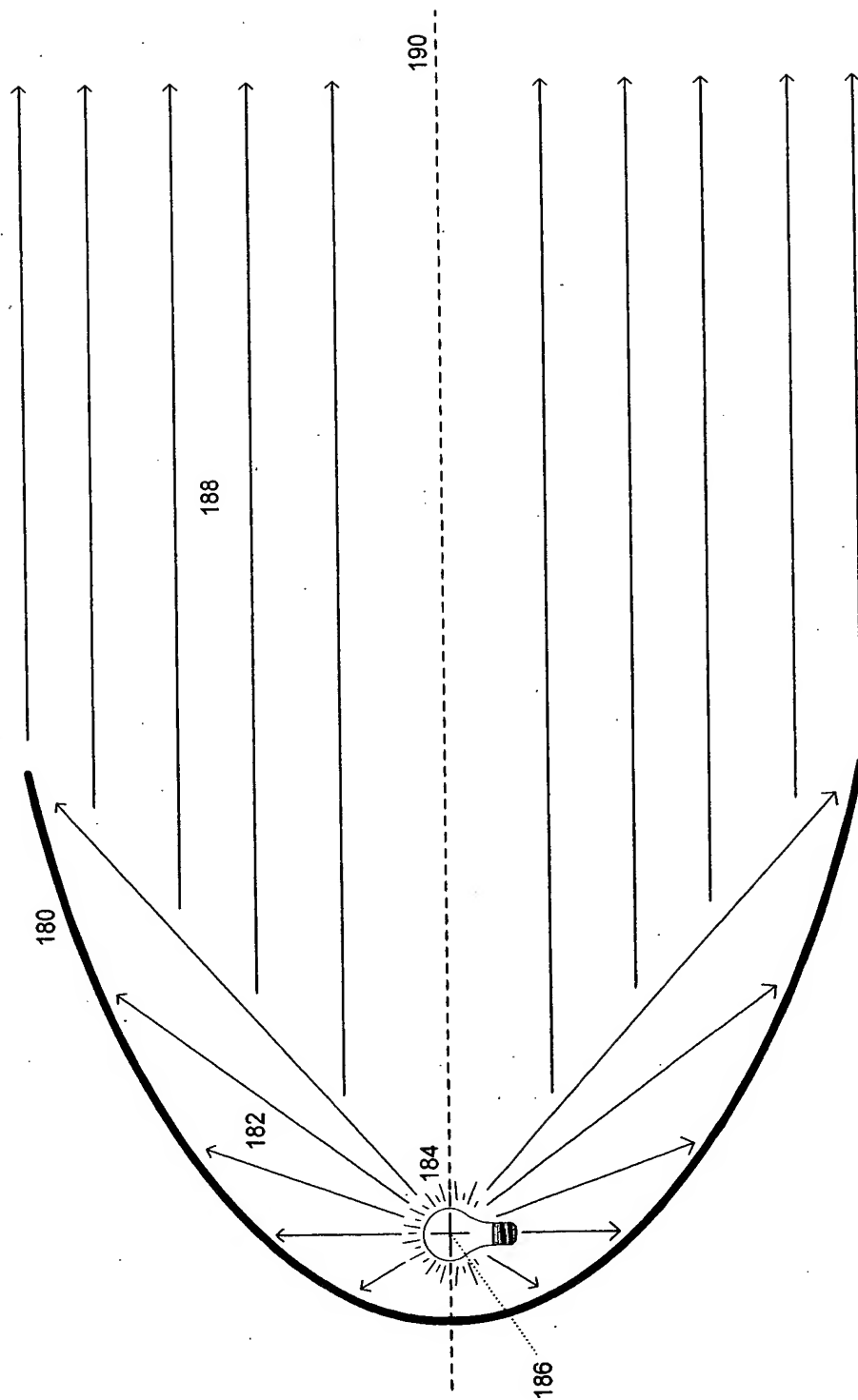


FIG. 11

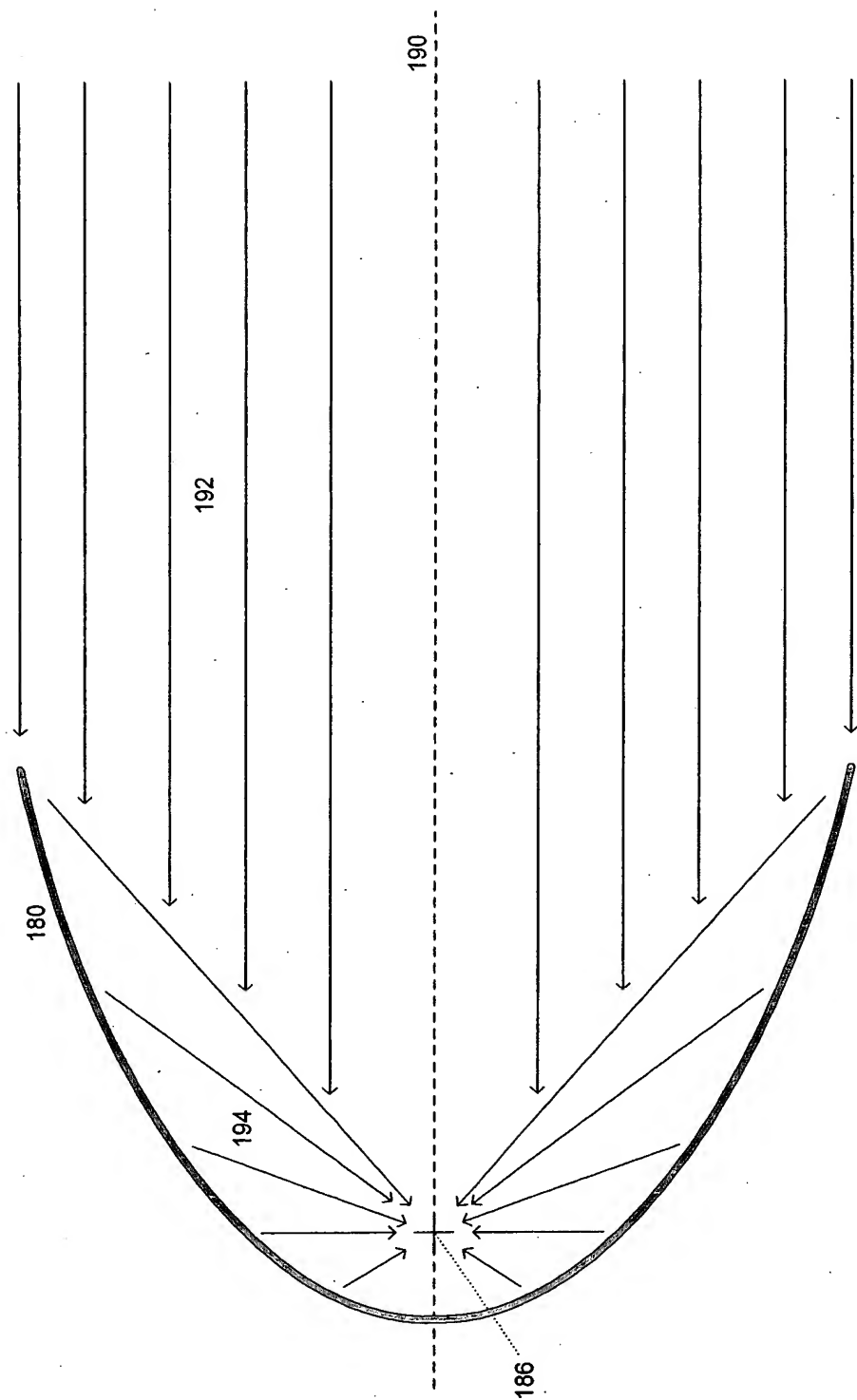


FIG. 12

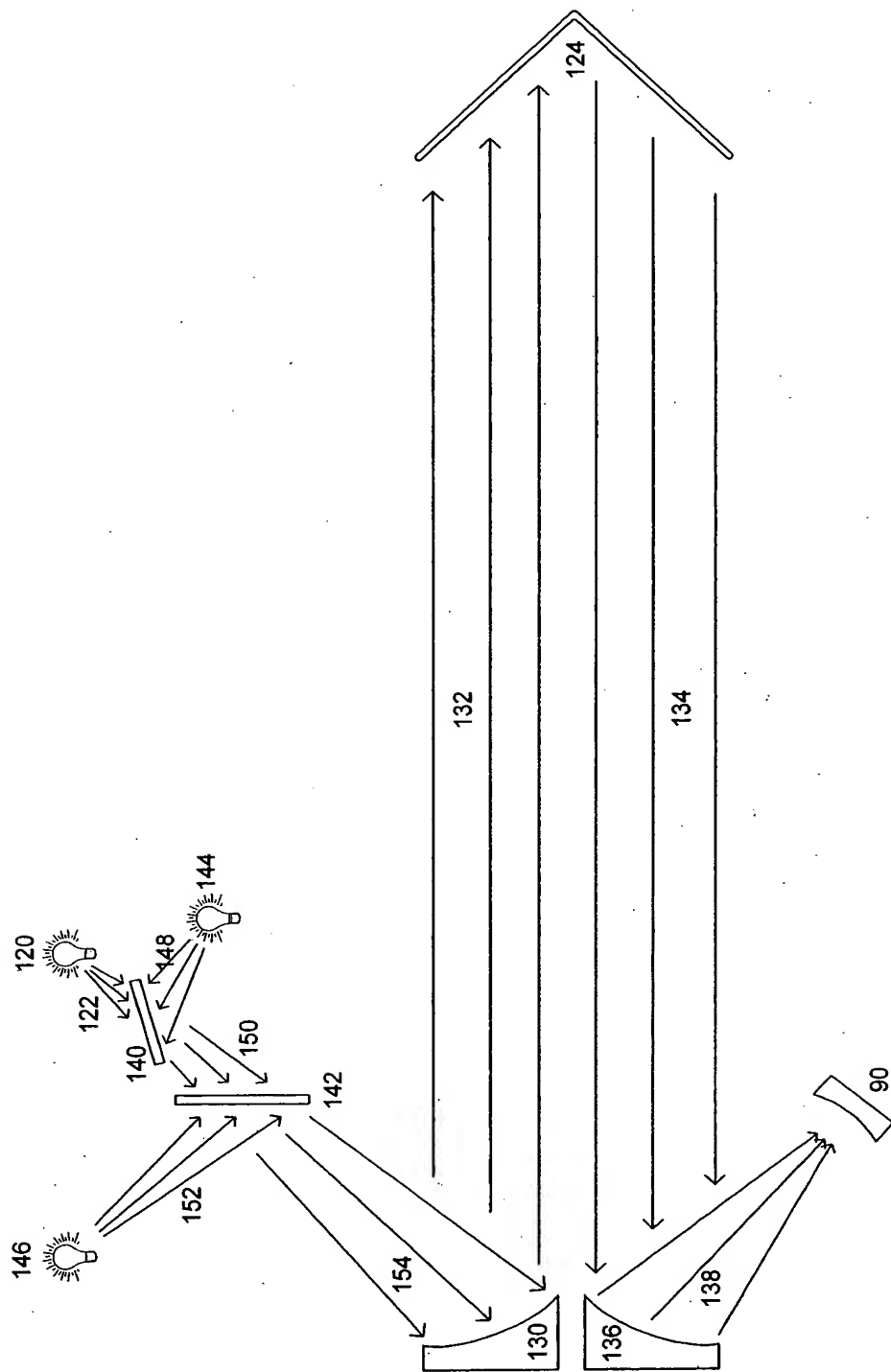


FIG. 13

